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hypocotyl itself soon begins to swell out, causing the epidermis to crack and finally to peel off (Plate IX, Figs. 2, 3). Thus enlarged, the hypocotyl serves as a place for food storage. The second year two or three leaves are sent up from the epicotyl, and from the base of each petiole these arises usually a secondary root. These become enlarged until they resemble the swollen hypocotyl in appearance and serve like it for food storage. (Plate X). Commonly each leaf that arises thereafter produces such a root and the result in old plants is a considerable cluster of such tuberous roots. This shows then that the first tuber arises from the hypocotyl and the others from secondary roots originating from the base of the leaf petiole or just below it.

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NOTES ON OUR LOCAL PLANTS.—VII.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

Cerastium longipedunculatum Muhl., Cat., p. 46 (1813).

Cerastium nutans Raf., Préc. Découv., p. 36 (1814).

Nos. 11146, 9149, 9132, South of South Bend, Ind., 822 North Liberty, St. Joseph Co., No. 2040. Notre Dame (Powers).

Cerastium arvense Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 438 (1753).

Nos. 2546, 11031, 11241, 11085, Notre Dame, Ind., 2443, 2039, W. of Notre Dame, (Powers), 9240, 9202, N. of Notre Dame at Webster's Station.

ARENARIA Chabreaus, Sciagraphia, (1666), also 2nd Ed., p. 550, (1677).

Arenaria Guettard, Stamp., 2, p. 281 (1747), Ruppius, Fl. Jen., (1718), p. 89 (1726), *Arenaria* Linn., Syst. (1735), Gen., p. 133 (1737), p. 193 (1754), *Euthalia* Ruprecht, Fl. Cauc., p. 220 (1869).

Arenaria serpyllifolia Linn., Sp. Pl. p. 423 (1753).

Arenaria multicaulis Linn. and Hesselgren, Pan Suecus, Am. Acad., p. 248 (1751). Probably. *Spergula multicaulis* Dillenius, Giss., p. 58 (1718), *Euthalia serpyllifolia* Ruprecht, l. c., *Arenaria breviflora* Gilib., Enum. Pl. Lth., 249, II, 155 (1781), *Alsine*

minima Dodonaeus, Pempt, 30 (1583), Lobelius, Dalechamps, etc.

Hammond and Clarke, Ind. (Higdon and Raddin), Lake Maxinkuckee, (H. W. Clarke), Michigan City, (C. D. Mell), Clarke, Ind. (Umbach). I have found it in all the counties.

Arenaria stricta Michx., Fl. Bor. Am., I, p. 274 (1803).

Lake Co., (Hill), St. Joseph Co. (Rothert), Colehour, Millers and Edgemoor (Higdon and Raddin), Pine, Lake Co., (Babcock) (Umbach), Lake Co. (Deam), Nos 3435, 1964, Notre Dame (Powers), 30, 2659, 3451, Notre Dame, 2649 Millers, Ind.

MOEHRINGIA Linn., Gen. p. 167, (1742), p. 170 (1754).

Moehringia lateriflora (Linn.) Fenzl., Verbr. Alsin., p. 18 (1833)

Arenaria lateriflora Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 423 (1753).

Lake Co. (Hill), No. 457, Notre Dame, Ind.

TISSA Adans., Fam. Pl., II., p. 507 (1763).

Buda Adans., l. c., *Lepigonum* (Fries) Wahlberg, Fl. Gothob., p. 45 (1820) *Spergularia* Presl, Pr. Fl. Cech., p. 94 (1819), Persoon, Syn., p. 509 (1805), as a subgenus, *Corion* Mitchell, Act. Nat. Cur., 208 (1748) also (1769), not *Corion* of the ancients or the older authors.

Tissa rubra (Linn.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Cl., XVI, p. 127 (1889).

Arenaria rubra Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 423 (1753), *Buda rubra* Dum., Fl. Belg., p. 110 (1827), *Spergularia rubra* Presl., l. c. p. 93.

The only place I have found this plant is on the road to Lost Lake, St. Joseph Co.

Family 60. **CARYOPHYLLEAE** B. Jussieu, Hort.

Trianon (1759), Jussieu, Gen., LXVII, and 299 (1789)

Caryophyllaceae Reichenb., Consp., p. 206 (1828).

GITHAGO Tragus, Hist. (1552), also Adanson, II, p. 255 (1763).

Agrostemma Linn., Syst., (1735), Gen., p. 135 (1737), p. 198 (1754), *Pseudomelanthium* Matthioli, Lacuna, Lonicer, Lobelius, Castor Durante, Thalius, Gerarde, *Anthemon* Dodonaeus, Hist., ed. C. Clusius, (1557), *Nigellastrum* Dodonaeus, Pempt., 2:1:17 (1583), *Lychnis* in part of numerous pre-Linnaean and many post-Linnaean authors.

Githago segetum Link, Diss. Bot. Suerin., p. 62 (1795).

Agrostemma Githago Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 435 (1753), *Agrostemma agrestis* Linn., and Hesselgren, Pan Suec., Amoen. Acad. p. 248

(1751), *Lychnis Githago* Scop., Fl. Carn., Ed. 2, p. 310 (1772), *Githago segetalis* St. Lager, Ann. Soc. Bot. Lyon., VII, p. 119 (1889), *Lychnis rustica* Herm. Barbarus, Cor., p. 50 (1530), *Lychnis agrestis* Marcellus Vergilius, Diosc., p. 416 (1529), *Lychnis segetum* C. Bauhin, Pinax, p. 204 (1623), *Lychnis arvensis* Tabernaemontanus etc., etc. *Lychnis agria* Dioscorides.

Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), Nos. 3481, 2026, Notre Dame, Ind. (Powers), 9303 Notre Dame, 11194 Webster's Station. Found in all the counties.

SILENE Lobelius, Obs., p. 242 (1576).

Viscago Dillenius, Hort. Eltham., p. 309 (1732), also Haller, Camerarius, etc., *Muscipula* Ruppius, Fl. Jen., p. 1000 (1726), *Silene* Linn., Syst., (1735), Gen., p. 132 (1737), p. 193 (1754), *Oncerum* Dulac, Fl. Pyr., p. 255 (1867), *Corone* Hoffing., ex Steud. Nom., ed. II, p. 422 (1840).

Silene virginica Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 419 (1753).

Whiting, Ind., (Higdon and Raddin).

Silene latifolia (Miller) Britten and Rendle, List Br. Seed-plant sp. 5 (1907).

Cucubalus latifolius Mill. Gard. Dict., ed. 8, No. 2, (1768), Fl. Deutsch. Ed. 9, p. 64 (1869), *Silene inflata* J. E. Smith, Fl. Brit., II, p. 292 (1809).

Pine, Ind., (Umbach), Nos. 2022 Notre Dame, (Powers), 50 Granger, Ind., St. Joseph Farm near Granger, Ind., 9102 Mishawaka, St. Joseph Co., Ind.

Silene conica Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 418 (1753).

Stephensville, Berrien Co. Mich. No. 2713. As far as I am able to find this is the third time that the plant has been reported in the United States. (See Am. Mid. Nat., II, p. 264 (1912).

Silene antirrhina Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 419 (1753).

Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), Millers (Umbach), Nos. 588, 587½ Notre Dame, Ind., 75 Granger, Ind. Seen also in Porter, Laporte, and Berrien Cos.

Silene armeria Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 601 (1762).

Found spontaneous in several places in St. Joseph Co. together with *Hibiscus Trionum* and probably introduced with grass seed.

EVACTOMA Raf., Aut. Bot., p. 1, Cent. II, p. 23 (1815-40).

Evactoma stellata var. ***scabrella*** Nwd., Am. Mid. Nat., III, 1 p. 57 (1913).

Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke) (Miss Beardsley) (Deam), Lake Co. (Hill) (Deam) Probably? Nos. 3491 Notre Dame (Powers), 2136, 10338, Notre Dame, 9699 Dune Park, Ind.

LYCHNIS Dioscorides III:114, 115.

Coronaria Linn., Syst. (1735) and *Lychnis* of the same, also *Coronaria* and *Lychnis* Linn., Hort. Cliff., p. 174 (1737), Royen Lugd., p. 449 (1740), *Lychnis* Gesner, Lobelius, Tabernaemontanus, Gararde, Castor Durante, Camerarius, Clusius, Matthioli, Dodonaeus, Breynius, Lacuna, etc. *Lychnis* Tour., Els. p. 280 (1694) I. R. H., p. 337 (1700), *Lucernula* Theodorus.

Lychnis coronaria Marcellus Vergilius, Com. Diosc., p. 416 (1529) also Herm. Barbarus, Cor., p. 50 (1530), Ruellius, Diosc., p. 275 (1546), Ruellius' Nat. Stirp., p. 550 (1543) and of nearly all the pre-Linnaean authors. It is one of the earliest and commonly used binary names. Though the type of the ancient genus *Lychnis* it was excluded by Linnaeus from his *Lychnis*.

Agrostemma coronaria Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 436 (1753), *Lychnis Coronaria* Desr. in Lam., Encycl. III, p. 643 (1789), *Coronaria tomentosa* A. Br. Fl. XXVI, p. 368 (1843). As the name is a literal translation of the *Lychnis stephanomatike* Dioscorides *Λυχνίς στεφανωματική* the second part of the name is incorrectly written with a capital letter, as if it were an old reduced pre-Linnaean genus.

No. 9331 Notre Dame, Ind.

SAPONARIA Tragus, ex Brunfels, Herb. Viv. Ic., II, p. 193 (1530).

Saponaria Lacuna, Gesner, Dodonaeus, Lobelius, Caesalpinus, Tabernaemontanus, Camerarius, Gerarde, etc. *Struthion* Fuchs, Lonicer, Thalius, Cusa, *Lychnis* Sp. Tour., *Spergula* Sp. Dillenius.

Saponaria vulgaris Camerarius, Hort. Med., p. 153 (1588).

Saponaria major Cusa, Dalechamps, J. Bauhin. *Saponaria Gypsophyton* Linn., and Hesselgr. Pap. Suecus, Am. Acad., III, p. 247 (1751), *Saponaria officinalis* Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 408 (1753).

Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), Laporte Co. (Deam), No. 10467 Bertrand, Mich., I have found it in every county in the region.

VACCARIA Dodonaeus, Pempt, 1:4:20, (1583).

Vaccaria Gesner, Hort. Ger., Cusa, Tabernaemontanus,

Glastum Anguillara, *Thamecnemum* V. Cordus, Hist. *Vaccaria* Medicus, Phil. Bot., I, p. 96 (1781).

Vaccaria vulgaris Host, Fl. Aust. I, p. 518 (1827).

Saponaria Vaccaria Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 409 (1753).

Whiting, Ind., Lake Co., (Hill), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke). Nos. 2735, 11285, along the Grand Trunk R. R., Olivers, west of South Bend.

DIOSANTHOS Theophrastus, Hist., VI:1, 6.

Diosanthos St. Lager, Ann. Soc. Bot. Lyon., VII, p. 87 (1880) Bubani, Fl. Pyr., III, p. 89 (1901), *Caryophyllus* C. Bauhin, Matthioli, Camerarius, Castor Durante, Lobelius, Gerarde, Cusa, Lobelius, Clusius, Tabernaemontanus, etc., *Armerius* Clusius Pannon., Hist., *Armeria* Gerarde, Lobelius, *Thyrsis* Renealm, *Caryophyllea* Tragus, Matthioli, Castor Durante, Cusa, *Cariophylum* Cuba, Hort. Sanitatis, (1491), *Dianthus* Linn., Syst., (1735), Gen., p. 130 (1737), p. 191 (1754), *Caryophyllus* Tour., Els., p. 279 (1694), I. R. H., p. 174 (1700), *Betonica* Fuchs, *Cantabrica* Turner, *Tunica* Lonicer, Ludwig-Boehmer, Dillenius, etc., *Superba* Tragus, Lonicer, Thalius, Camerarius, etc. *Cyclinanthus* Dulac, Fl. Batav, 12, 921, Fl. Pyr., p. 290, (1867).

Diosanthos barbatus St. Lager, l. c., Bubani, Fl. Pyr., III, p. 93, (1901).

Dianthus barbatus Linn., Sp. Pl. p. 409 (1753).

Cyclinanthus barbatus Dulac, l. c.

Found escaped in a number of places around Notre Dame and persisting and sowing its seeds.

Diosanthos armerium St. Lager, l. c.

Dianthus Armeria Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 410 (1753), *Cyclinanthus maculatus* Dulac, l. c., p. 261.

No. 501 Notre Dame, Ind.

Diosanthos Theophrasti Anguillara, Semp., (1561).

Dianthus plumarius Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 411 (1753), *Caryophyllus minor* Dodonaeus, *Superba recentiorum* Lobelius, *Vetonica sylvestris* Gesner, Hist.

This plant though not perhaps strictly an escape persists a long time and spreads considerably. I have found it quite abundantly along the interurban railway to St. Joseph, Mich, at Roselawn.

ORDER 25. RANALES.

Engler in Eng. and Prantl, *Pflanzfm. Nachtr.* p. 347 (1897).

Family 61. **CERATOPHYLLEAE** DC. *Prod.*, III,
p. 73 (1828).

Ceratophyllaceae A. Gray, *Ann. Lyc. N. Y.*, IV, p. 41 (1857).

DICHOTOPHYLLUM Dillenius, *Nov. Gen.*, p. 91 (1719).

Ceratophyllum Linn., *Syst.* (1735), *Gen.* p. 290 (1737), p. 428 (1754). *Dichotophyllum* Moench, *Methodus Plant. Hort. Bot. Marb.*, p. 345 (1794), *Hydroceratophyllum* Vaillant, *Act. Ac. R. Sc. Par.*, p. 16 (1719). *Ceratophyllon* Vaillant, *Bot. Par.*, p. 22 (1723), p. 32-33 (1727), *Hydroceratophyllum* *Bot. Par.*, p. 105 (1727), also *Hydroceratum* Vaillant, l. c. [This author seems to have changed his names for this plant rather often and once at least with good reason; for his *Hydroceratophyllum* is impossible as a name being composed of six syllables. He even made the first binary name under the genus as *Hydroceratum laevius* *Bot. Par.*, l. c. (1727). This is the *Ceratophyllum submersum* Linn., *Sp. Pl.*, p. 1409 (1763)].

Dichotophyllum demersum (Linn.) Moench, *Meth.*, p. 345 (1794).

Ceratophyllum demersum Linn., *Sp. Pl.* p. 992 (1753). *Ceratophyllum aquaticum* Linn., and Hesselgr., *Pan Suec.*, *Am. Acad.*, II, p. 259 (1751).

Lake Co. (Higdon and Raddin), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke). Found also in Laporte, Porter, St. Joseph, Berrien, and Van Buren Cos.

Family 62. **HYDROPELTIDEAE** Dum., *Comm. Bot.*, p.
64 (1823).

Cabombeae Bartling *Ord. Nat.*, p. 86 (1830), *Cabombaceae* A. Gray, *Ann. Lyc. N. Y.*, IV, p. 46 (1836), *Hydropeltideae* Dum., *Anal. Gen.*, *Pl.*, p. 53 (1829).

BRASENIA Schreber, *Gen. Pl.*, p. 372 (1779).

Hydropeltis Michx., *Fl. Bor. Am.*, p. 323 (1803).

Brasenia Schreberi Gmelin, *Syst. Veg.*, I, p. 853 (1796).

Hydropeltis purpurea Michx., *Fl. Bor. Am.*, I, p. 324 (1803), *Brasenia peltata* Pursh, *Fl. Am. Sept.*, p. 389 (1814), *Brasenia*

purpurea Casp., in Eng. and Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenf., III, 2, p. 6 (1890), *Brasenia Nymphaeoides*.

Marshall Co. (Blatchley), Laporte Co. (Barnes), Pine Station Lake Co. (Bastin, Umbach). Hudson Lake, Laporte Co., Bankson Lake Berrien Co.

Family 63. **NYMPHAEAE** Salisbury, Koenig and Sims, Ann. Bot., I, p. 70 (1806).

Nymphaeaceae DC., Prop. Med., Ed. 2, p. 119 (1816), also Dum. Comm. Bot., p. 64 (1823).

NYMPHONA Marcellus Vergilius, Comm. Diosc., p. 440, (1529).

*Nuphar** Sibth. and Smith, Fl. Graec. Prod., I, p. 391 (1806), *Nymphosanthos* Rich., Anal. Fr., p. 68 (1811) ex Endlich. Gen., *Nymphozanthus* Rich., Ann. Mus. Par., XVII, p. 230 (1817), *Nenuphar* Matthioli, Camerarius, Hayne ex Endlicher, Gen. This name was applied rather promiscuously to both the White and the Yellow Water Lilies both by authors before and after these authors. The name *Blephara* Dioscorides was not the name of the plant but of its flower.

Nymphona advena (Soland.)

Nymphaea advena Soland., Ait. Hort. Kew., II, p. 226 (1789), *Nuphar advena* R. Br., Ait. Hort. Kew., ed. 2, III, p. 295 (1811).

Lake Co. (Deam), Laporte Co. (Barnes), Lost Lake, Marshall Co. (Paul Batsch), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), Nos. 9324 Notre Dame, Ind., 11269 Rum Village south of South Bend.

NYMPHAEA Dioscorides, III:148. Theophrastus, IX:13, Pliny XXV:7.

Nymphaea of all the pre-Linnaean and post-Linnaean authors except Boerhaave, Ludwig, Salisbury. *Nenuphar* Brunfels, *Cas-*

* The type of the genus *Nymphaea* of both Dioscorides who applied the name first, as well therefore of Linnaeus who may be presumed to use the name after him for an aggregate, was in the same sense typically *Nymphaea alba*. Linnaeus himself designated no types, but he himself tells us that should anyone see fit to break up his genera the name should be left to the official one or type of the name. (Linn., Phil. Bot., p. 197 (1751, 1755) Dioscorides mentions the yellow water lily only as *Nymphaea lutea* a second one, the common or white flowered one therefore being the typical one. This was the common opinion of all the older phytographers and prevailed until a few years ago, Boerhaave, Ludwig, Salisbury of the few exceptions to the contrary.

talia Salisbury, Konig and Sims, Ann. Bot., II, p. 71 (1805), also Parad. Londin., p. 14, 68 (1895), *Leuconymphaea* Ludw., Def. Gen., p. 69 (1737), *Leuconymphaea* Boerhaave, Ind. Alt. Pl., p. 281 (1727) (1720), *Nymphaea* Tour., Els., p. 227 (1694), I. R. H., p. 260 (1700), *Nymphaea* Linn, Syst., (1735), Gen. p. 149 (1737), p. 227 (1754).

Nymphaea odorata Dryand. in Ait., Hort. Kew., II, p. 227 (1789).

Castalia odorata (Dryand.) Woodv. and Wood. Ree's Cyc. VI, 1, (1806). *Castalia pudica* Salisb. in Konig and Sims Ann. Bot., II, p. 72 (1805). *Leuconymphaea odorata* (Dryand.) MacM., Met., Minn. p. 228 (1892).

Laporte Co. (Barnes), Berry Lake, Ind. (Higdon and Raddin), No. 11268 South of South Bend, Ind.

Nymphaea tuberosa Paine, Cat. Pl. Oneida Co., N. Y. p. 132 (1865).

Castalia tuberosa (Paine) Greene, Bull. Torr. Club, XV, p. 84 (1888). *Leuconymphaea reniformis* (DC.) MacM. l. c.. *Nymphaea maculata* Raf. Med. Bot., p. 45 (1830). (?)

St. Joseph Co. (Rothert), Lake Co. (Higdon and Raddin), Nos. 3808 Notre Dame, 9654 Chain Lakes.

Family 64. **NELUMBONEAE** Bart. Ord. Nat., p. 89 (1830), DC., Syst., p. 43, Prod., p. 113 (1824).

Nelumbonaceae Lindley, Nat. Syst. Ed. 2, p. 13 (1836).

NELUMBO Tour., I. R. H., p. 261 (1700).

Nelumbo Adans., Fam., II, p. 76 (1763), *Nelumbium* Jussieu, Gen., p. 68 (1789), *Cyamus* Smith, Exot. Bot., I, p. 59 (1804-5). *Tamara* Rheede, Hort. Ind. Mal., II, p. 61, t. 31 (1679) Roxb., Steud. Nom., II, II, p. 661 (1841).

Nelumbo lutea (Willd.) Pers., Syn. Pl., I, p. 92 (1805).

Nelumbium luteum Willd., Sp. Pl., II, p. 1259 (1799).

Wolf Lake, Lake Co., Ind. (Babcock), Clarke, Ind. (Umbach), Kalamazoo Co. Mich. (State Cat.)

Family 65. **MAGNOLIACEAE** J. St. Hillaire, Exp. Fam., II, p. 74 (1805).

TULIPIFERA P. Hermann, Lugd., p. 612 (1686).

Tulipifera Ray, Hist., p. 1798 (1688), Plunkenett, Phyt.,

t. 117, 5 (1691), Catesby, Car., 48, (1731-43), Boerhaave, Index Alt., II, p. 262 (1723) (1727). *Magnolia* Linn., Syst. (1735), Gen., p. 162 (1737), *Liriodendron* Linn., Hort. Cliff., p. 223 (1737), Gen. 254 (1742), p. 239 (1754). *Liriodendrum* Moench, Meth, p. 222 (1794), Gron. Fl. Virg. p. 60 (1739), Linn., Corol. 9 (1737), *Tulipifera* Miller, Gard. Dict. VI, (1752), I, (1737).

Tulipifera Liriodendron P. Miller, Gard. Dict., (1768).

Liriodendron Tulipifera Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 535 (1753).

Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), Whiting, Ind. (Hill), Laporte Co. (Deam). I have found the tree in Berrien, Van Buren, St. Joseph, Laporte, Porter, and Marshall Cos.

KOBUS Kaempfer, Amoen. Exot., p. 845 (1712).

Kobus Salisbury, Parad. Lond., t. 87 (1807), *Magnolia* Dillenius Catesby, Car., 2, p. 61 (1732-43), also 2nd ed. p. 61, t. 61, (1750), Hort. Eltham., p. 207 (1732), Linn., Syst. (1735) Gen. p. 162 (1737), p. 140 (1754), Sp. Pl., p. 535 (1753), not, *Magnolia* Plumier, Nov. Pl. Am. Gen., p. 37, t. 7, (1703) = *Talauma* Jussieu, Gen., p. 281 (1789). *Yulania* Spach, Hist. Nat. Veg., VII, p. 462, inclusive to his *Magnolia* (p. 468) and *Tulipastrum* (p. 481) (1839). *Tulipifera* P. Miller, Gard. Dict., I ed. (1737).

Kobus acuminata (Linn.)

Magnolia acuminata Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 756 (1763).

Magnolia virginiana var. *acuminata* Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 536 (1753).

I have seen this tree growing in several places in the neighboring city of South Bend. The plant though undoubtedly cultivated in these places is hardy and produces flower and abundant fruit every year. The limits of its northern distribution ranged further early in the century than now. [*Kobus* (*Magnolia*) *tripetala* stands the climate of N. Indiana and has bloomed some seasons at Notre Dame.]

Family 66. **ANONACEAE** Anal. Fruit., p. 87 (1808).

ASIMINA Adanson, Fam., II, p. 365 (1763).

Asimina triloba (Linn.) Dunal, Mon. Anon. p. 83 (1717).

Anona triloba Linn. Sp. Pl., p. 537 (1753).

Laporte Co. (Deam), Porter Co. (Deam), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke). Nos. 2172, 2147 Notre Dame, Ind. 511, 9516, Rum Village, south of South Bend, Ind.

(To be continued.)